



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AMONG STAFF NURSES IN A SELECTED PRIVATE HOSPITAL, SALEM

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive study with cross sectional survey approach was undertaken in a selected private hospital, Salem from 15.12.16 to 25.12.16. The data were collected from 50 staff nurses by using convenient sampling technique to assess the knowledge regarding emergency management of patients with myocardial infarction through closed ended questionnaire.

Findings revealed that the highest percentage (69 %) of staff nurses were in the age group of 21 to 25 years and 82% of them were females. Majority (74%) of staff nurses were degree holders and 48 % were working in general wards. Highest percentage (70%) of them had the working experience of 3-4 years and most (92%) of nurses did not attend any in-service program on emergency management of myocardial infarction.

The overall mean score (22.06 ± 0.48) which was 48% of total mean score shows that the staff nurses had average knowledge regarding emergency management of myocardial infarction.

KEY WORDS: Emergency management, Myocardial infarction, staff nurses knowledge.

INTRODUCTION:

Ischemic heart disease is the most widespread health problem over the age 35. The death rate due to coronary artery disease is increasing in developing countries (Shobana.M, 2016).

Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) represents the most common cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Several risk factors contribute directly to this disease burden. Recognition of warning signs is logically tied to taking action to receive prompt emergency care (Manikanda Prasad.M.R, 2009)

Cardiovascular diseases, especially coronary heart disease (CHD), are epidemic in India. The Registrar General of India reported that CHD led to 17% of total deaths and 26% of adult deaths in 2001-2003, which increased to 23% of total and 32% of adult deaths in 2010-2013. The World Health Organization (WHO) and Global Burden of Disease Study also have highlighted increasing trends in years of life lost and disability-adjusted life years from CHD in India (Rajeev Gupta, 2016).

The fact of delaying medical attention when suffering an MI may lead to complications such as cardiac dysrhythmia, CHF, pericarditis and rupture of heart structure (Carolyn H, 2009)

Promoting health in a hospital setting is a realistic goal for acute care nurse. Nurse should be alert to lifestyle induced diseases and risk factors that precede these diseases.

Statement of problem:

A study to assess the knowledge regarding emergency management of patients with myocardial infarction among staff nurses in a selected private hospital, Salem.

Objectives:

1. To assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding emergency management of patient with MI.
2. To associate knowledge scores of staff nurses with their demographic variables.

Assumptions:

Staff nurses will have knowledge about emergency management of patient with MI.

Level of knowledge may vary with demographic variables.

Delimitations:

The study was limited to the staff nurses who were;

Working in a private hospital, Salem.

Of both sexes

Present during data collection period

Willing to participate in the study

Completed either Diploma or bachelor of nursing

METHODOLOGY:

Research Design and Approach:

A descriptive, cross sectional survey approach was chosen for this study to assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding emergency management of patients with myocardial infarction.

Setting of the study:

The study was conducted in a selected private hospital, Salem.

Population:

The population under study was staff nurses working in private hospital, Salem.

Sampling Technique:

Convenient sampling technique was used for this study

Sample Size:

The sample consists of 50 staff nurses between the ages of 20-50 years those who are working in private hospital, Salem.

Development of the Tool:

The closed ended multiple choice questionnaire was prepared by reviewing books and journals related to the topic and by the consultation of the expert during the preparation of tool.

The findings of the study:

The collected data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics and the findings revealed that highest percentage (69 %) of staff nurses were in the age group of 21 to 25 years and 82% of them were females. Majority (74%) of staff nurses were degree holders and 48 % of them were working in general wards. Highest percentage (70%) of them had the working experience of 3-4 years and most (92%) of nurses did not attend any in-service program on emergency management of myocardial infarction.

Area wise distribution of mean, standard deviation, and mean percentage of knowledge scores of staff nurses on emergency management of MI reveals that the overall mean score (22.06 ± 0.48) which was 48% of total mean score shows that the nurses had average knowledge regarding emergency management of myocardial infarction. Further, out of 10 areas 56% was obtained for the area "positioning and immediate I.V cannulation". The mean score varied from 47% to 56%. There is no significant association was found between the knowledge scores and demographic variables ($P = < 0.05$)

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